FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. [illegible] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1833. [NO. 844.

PRINTED [illegible]LISHED, WEEKLY,
By [illegible]rd J. Hale,
[illegible]m, if paid in advance;
[illegible] the year of subscrip-
[illegible] the end of the year.

[illegible]S inserted for sixty cents
[illegible]t, & thirty cents for each
Advertisers are request-
[illegible] of insertions desired, or
[illegible]d till forbid, and charged

[illegible] must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber [illegible]ow receiving a new sup-
ply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG [illegible] THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:
[illegible]visible green, mulberry,
[illegible]—a variety of Silks, Fan-
Prints, G[illegible] Fancy Muslins, Shirtings,
[illegible]etings, Ha[illegible] &c.

For Rent,

Two story [illegible]LLING HOUSE, on one
of the princi[illegible]ets, a few minutes walk
n the Marke[illegible] It has recently been
ed up suitably [illegible]renteel family. In the
d, is a well [illegible] good as any in the vi-
ity of Fayette[illegible]ear of the building is an
ellent garden [illegible]altivation.
JOHN McARN.
July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Copa[illegible]eretofore existing under
the firm of
E. A. BLAKE,
[illegible]7th day of April last, by
[illegible]usiness of the concern will
[illegible]settled by [illegible] Blake.
EDMUND BLAKE.
ISHAM BLAKE, Jr.

LI. Pe[illegible]d to the above Firm, are
requested to [illegible]d settle the same with-
delay.
July 25, 1833. EDMUND BLAKE.
43-4w.

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscribers [illegible] now on hand about one
thousand pounds [illegible]IDES, which they would
change on reasonable terms for Cash or Coun-
Produce. They expect to keep up as usual
supply of the article through the Winter and
ing.
July 29, 1833. I. BLAKE & SON.
43-3t.

LEATHER.

Supply of [illegible] Bridle, Skirting and up-
per Shoe [illegible]HER, kept constantly on
d for sale by
W. RAGLAND & CO.
July 30, 1833. 43-tf

PENSION OFFICE.

[illegible]yetteville, July 26, 1833.

NOTICE to [illegible] entitled to receive the ar-
rears of [illegible]ue to deceased pensioners
to pe[illegible]e care of guardians.
In case of [illegible] of any pensioner, the ar-
rears of pe[illegible] him at the time of his death
[illegible]l be paid
1st. To t[illegible] of the deceased pensioner,
to her at[illegible]roving herself to be such,
[illegible]re a Court of [illegible]
2d. If there be no widow, then to the child or
children of th[illegible]ceased pensioner, or to his, her
their attorney, if of lawful age; or to his, her or
their guardian or his attorney if they are minors,
on proof before a Court of Record, of the neces-
sary facts in each case.
3d. If there be no widow, child or children,
then the amount [illegible] pensioner at the time of
his death, will [illegible]e legal representatives
of the deceased
When an [illegible]dministrator shall apply
for the pens[illegible] deceased person he
must furnish a[illegible] of the Clerk of the Court,
stating that he [illegible]horized to act in that ca-
pacity, on the [illegible] deceased pensioner, and
that it has been [illegible] to his satisfaction, that
there is no widow, [illegible] nor children of the said
pensioner living.
In all cases of [illegible] pensioners, the original
pension certificate, [illegible] be surrendered, or other
substantial evidence of the identity of the person
whom the pension claimed was due, must be
produced, in [illegible] certificate cannot be ob-
tained for surveyed and that due search and in-
quiry have been [illegible] for said certificate, and that
it cannot be found. The date of said pensioner's
death must be [illegible] before a Court of Record.—
The certificate of the facts proved, must be obtained
from the Clerk of the Court; it is not necessary for
the Clerk to give the evidence in detail, but only
to state the facts that have been proved, and cer-
tify under his seal of office, that the testimony was
satisfactory to the Court.
When a pension is placed under guardianship,
the guardian applying for a pension, must in ad-
dition to the [illegible] of the pensioner's identity,
produce a certificate from the Clerk of the Court,
that he is at that [illegible] acting in that capacity, and
that, to the satisfactory evidence, that his ward was liv-
ing at the date the pension claimed became due.
The identity of the pensioner in such cases, must
be established [illegible] the form as follows:

State of North Carolina, } ss.
[illegible] County. }

Be it known, before me, a Jus-
tice of the [illegible] for said County, person-
ally appeared [illegible] guardian of and
made oath of law, that the said
[illegible] is the identical person
named in the [illegible]rtificate, in his possession,
which (I certify) the following is a true copy.
[illegible] Here insert a copy of his certificate of pension.]
[illegible] that he now resides in [illegible] and has resided
[illegible]re for the [illegible] years past, and that
previous thereto he resided in *
Sworn and subscribed this [illegible] }
[illegible] day of [illegible] 18 —, before me, } , Guardian.
A. B. J. P.

* Here insert his former place of residence.

Insert [illegible] of residence.

[illegible]ve been prescribed by the
the Treasury Department,
[illegible]om and after the 4th Sep-
JOHN HUSKE, Agent.
§43-3w.§

[illegible] the Register and Star, Ra-
[illegible]pectator; Watchman, Salisbu-
[illegible]n; Spectator, Newbern; Star,
[illegible] please give the above three
[illegible]rd their accounts to the Agent

NOTICE
To United States Pensioners
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE following Forms have been prescribed by the accounting officer of the Treasury Department, under date of the 10th June, 1833—who requires that they be strictly conformed to.—In case of insertion above the line, erasures, or any other defect in writing the forms, they should be certified to as having been made before signing, as in the case of Deeds. It is material that the name of the Attorney in the body of the Power should be correctly spelt, or spelt as he signs it. These Forms will be required on and after the 4th of September next.

Pensioners making personal application, will be furnished with the necessary papers (having with them the Pension Certificate) as heretofore, at the Office of the Bank.

JOHN HUSKE, *Agent*,
Office Bank United States, Fayetteville.
July 22, 1833.

State of North Carolina, } ss.
——— *County.* }

Be it known, that before me (A. B.) a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared (C. D.) and made oath in due form of law, that he is the identical person named in the original certificate in his possession, of which (I certify) the following is a true copy.

(Here insert a copy of his Certificate of pension, taking care that the name of the Pensioner as spelt in the Certificate is so spelt by the party signing the affidavits and the Power of Attorney.)

that he now resides in —— County, and has resided there for the space of —— years past; and that previous thereto he resided in —— *

Sworn and subscribed this —— } C. D.
day of —— 18 —, before me, }
A. B. J. P

* Here insert his former place of residence.

Know all men by these presents, that I, (C. D.) of ——, Revolutionary Pensioner of the United States, do hereby constitute and appoint ——, my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive from the Agent of the United States for paying Pensions in Fayetteville, State of North Carolina, my pension from the —— day of —— 183 ——, to the —— day of —— 183 ——. Witness my hand and seal, this —— day of —— 183 ——

C. D. [*L. S.*]

Sealed and delivered in the }
presence of }
E. F.

State of North Carolina, } ss.
——— *County.* }

Be it known, that on the —— day of —— 183 —, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, personally appeared C. D., above named, and acknowledged the foregoing Power of Attorney to be his act and deed. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand the day and year last above mentioned.

A. B. *J. P.*

I ——, Clerk of the Court of —— County, certify that A. B. is a Magistrate as above, and that the foregoing signature, purporting to be his, is genuine. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my seal of office, and subscribed my name, this —— day of —— in the year 183 —.

G. H.
Clerk of the Court of —— County.

State of North Carolina, } ss.
——— *County.* }

Be it known, that on the —— day of —— 183 —, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, personally appeared ——, the Attorney named in the foregoing Power of Attorney, and made oath that the same was not given him by reason of any sale, transfer or mortgage of the pension, or arrears of pension therein authorised to be received by him.

C. D.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year last above mentioned, before me.

A. B. *J. P.*

When a Pensioner has neglected for one year, or more, to claim his pension, additional proof of his identity will be required:—this additional proof will be furnished agreeably to the subjoined form:

State of North Carolina, }
——— *County.* }

I, —— a Magistrate in the County above named, do hereby certify, that I have the most satisfactory evidence viz:* —— that —— who has this day appeared before me to take the oath of identity, is the identical person named in the Pension Certificate which he has exhibited before me, numbered —— and bearing date at the War Office, the —— day of —— 18 ——, and signed by —— Secretary of War.

Given under my hand at —— on the day and year above written.

A. B. *J. P.*

*Here state what the evidence is—whether personal knowledge, or the affidavits of respectable persons giving their names.

Note.—When the Pensioner is personally known to the Agent, the above form will be dispensed with.

July 26. 42-4w.

☞ The Editors of the Register and Star, Raleigh; Rutherford Spectator; Watchman, Salisbury; Spectator, Milton; Spectator, Newbern; Star, Elizabeth City, will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to the Agent at Fayetteville.

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of Miscellaneous, Medical, Law, School, and Blank Books; Gilt and perfumed Letter and note Paper; Laid, vellum and plain Letter and Cap Papers, Fine Cutlery, Prints, Piano Music, &c. &c., selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, which he will sell low; many articles he believes at a lower price than they can be had at any Book Store in the State. Country Merchants will be supplied at reasonable prices.

In offering to the public a larger stock of Books than has been seen in Fayetteville for many years, the subscriber confidently anticipates an increase of that liberal patronage which the public have extended to foster a respectable establishment of this kind in the chief commercial Town of North Carolina. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy of that patronage.

E. J. HALE.
April 8.

CHEAP PAPER,
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PENSIONER'S BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

A Very neat Newark built SULKEY, upon Elliptic springs.

C. P. MALLETT.
May 6, 1833.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
15 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.
April 30, 1833. 30tf.

Caution.

ON the 29th inst., my negro girl Mary, was taken from my plantation by John Scoggins, and carried off, probably with an intention to sell her. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for her, as no other person but myself has any title to her. She is a likely girl, in the 14th year of her age, quite black, rather slim, and when spoken to is in the habit of throwing her head to one side.—Said Scoggins is a stout, chunky man, about thirty five years of age, black hair, beard and large whiskers, quick spoken. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the girl.

TARLETON MADDOX.
Buckhorn Falls, Chatham County, July 30.—43 2t

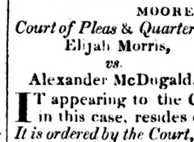
NEW BOOKS.

SLADE'S Travels in Turkey and Greece; Waltham, a Tale; Salathiel, by Rev. Geo. Croley; Life of Jonah; Chaperone, by Lady Dacre; Nos. 7 and 8 Scott's Novels; Young Crusoe, being No. 12 Boy's and Girl's Library; Abbott's Young Christian; Memoirs of Rev. J. T Thomason; Happiness of the Blessed, by Bishop Mant; Scougal's Works.

Just received for sale by E. J. HALE.
July 23, 1833.

SODA WATER For sale by

R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 23, 1823. 42tf.



The Subscriber wishes to purchase
5000 lbs new Feathers,
—ALSO—
5000 lbs. Wool for which liberal prices will be given.
WILL. O JEEFREYS.
July 23, 1833. tf.

State Bank of N. Carolina.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Notes of the issue of the Fayetteville Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, will be redeemed on demand at the counter of the Office Bank of the United States in Fayetteville; which Bank will in future act as our Agent for that purpose.

D. W. STONE, Pres't.
July 15, 1833. 41-6w *p.*

Sunday School Depository.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of

Sunday School Books,

Comprising a few copies of nearly every work issued by the American Sunday School Union, which will be sold very low. Orders from Sunday Schools thankfully received.

E. J. HALE.
June 10, 1833

Law Books, &c.

STARKIE on Evidence; Kent's Commentaries; Chitty on Pleading; do. on Bills; Tidd's Practice and Appendix; Mitford's Pleading; Adams on Ejectment; Chitty's Blackstone; Comyn on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Selwyn's Nisi Prius; Maddock's Chancery With a variety of other new Books, just rec'd for sale by

E. J. HALE
July 8

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1833

Elijah Morris, } *Original Attachment,*
vs. } *Levied on Land.*
Alexander McDugald. }

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, resides out of the State, therefore *It is ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendant appear at next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeable to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, *Cornelius Dowd*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1833

CORN'S DOWD, *Clk.*
July 2. 40-6w.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Tale of Airoy, by author of Vivian Grey, &c.; Our Island; Waconsta, a Tale; Reminiscenses of Spain; Biography of good Women; Stanly Buxton; Memoirs of the Duchess of St. Leu; Frankinstein; Zorab; Stuart's 3 years in North America; Verplanck's Discourses; Rosine Laval, by the author of Swallow Barn; Euler's Letters on Nat Philosophy, being Nos. 55 and 56 of Harper's Fam. Library; Chronology, key to History, and Statistics; Smith & Dwight's Travels in Armenia; No. 1 to No. 6 Scott's Novels, at the very low price of 37½ cts each Novel; Nos. 9, 10 and 11 Boys' and Girls' Library, containing American History; Chalmer's Works; Dick's Christian Philosophy; Watson's &c. Evidences of Christianity; Brittan's Apology; Saint's Pocket Book; Pulpit Assistant; Washington Irving's Works; Irving's Columbus; Life of Livingston; Life of Milton; Manual Labor Report; Abbott's Natural History, Phillips, Curran and Grattan; Memoirs of Duchess d'Abrantes; Blackall on Dropsy; Paris Pharmacologia; Faithorn on Liver; Hall on Blood Letting; Smith on Fevers; Wood and Bache's American Dispensatory; Thompson on Inflammation; Gould's Pleadings; Ainsworth's Dictionary; Grove's Greek and English do; Boy's Book; Girl's Book; New York Reader, parts 1 and 2; Parley's Rome; Child's Friend; Irving's Catechism of History; Child's Book on the Soul; Dictionary Spelling Book; Symbolical Primers; Union Bible Questions; Flute Music, &c. For sale by

E. J. HALE.
June 25, 1833

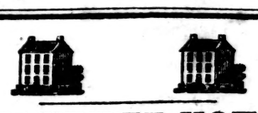
$5 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the custody of the Subscriber, Jailer for the County of Cumberland, on or about the 28th of May past, negro boy

LEWIS,

Said to be the property of Maurice Waddell, of Moore County. He is about 14 years of age, and of dark complexion. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me in the town of Fayetteville

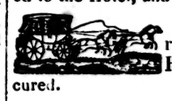
FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*
June 28, 1833, 39-6w.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.
June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Ermanetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,
Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.
Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.
April 18, 1833. 29tf.

New Store.
LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5-4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6-4 bed Tick,
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also*, a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH.*

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

Money Wanted.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Account, and particularly those in the country, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given; those failing to do so, may expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1833. 39-6w.

Just Received and for Sale,

40 Barrels MACKEREL, No. 3,
8 half barrels do, No. 2,
75 kegs Nails.
By W. WHITEHEAD.
June 25, 1833.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 2. 38-tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

L. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, March 2. 24tf.

As we expected, the papers from New York and other cities, inform us that on Monday last, the first of our very warm days, several laborers and others died from drinking cold water. In this city, at least three persons died on that day from that cause, or from a stroke of the sun.

National Intelligencer.

A Remittance.—What a convenience a U. S. Bank Note is to a friend at a distance. How a newspaper can be opposed to a continuance of this Bank is a riddle, when it affords such facilities for their good subscribers in all quarters of the Union to send them what, by merely stepping into the great pillar'd building, they can convert into shiners that will jingle so as to be heard all over 'change. The very thing too, so needful for them. No loss now, of from 2 to 20 per cent to dispute with their customers about, as was once the case. One just from Florida is equal to Old Gold.—*Boston Cen.*

The last Mail from the South brought news of the death (near Florence, in Alabama) of Gen. *John Coffee*, a distinguished officer of the war, as our readers will well remember.

A Large Account.—The board of commissioners of the Girard estate had before them yesterday, a statement of accounts the aggregate of which was $6,319,164,48.

Phil. U. S. Gaz.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 15.

This delightful place is filling up rapidly; but we have yet room. It was computed on Saturday that there were 1500 visitors. The computation is too great; 1000 would be nearer the truth.

From the Raleigh Register.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A numerous and respectable portion of your fellow citizens, who assembled at this place on the late Anniversary of American Independence, to consult on the means of improving the condition of the State, have directed us to lay before you the result of their deliberations. Without pretensions to authority or the wish to obtain it, without party or sectional views of any sort, and with no influence save that of reason, we claim your attention simply because of our communion of interest with you on a subject of deep and abiding importance, and because of a sincere and hearty zeal to advance the prosperity of our common country. Nor do we deem it too much to hope that, even at this moment, amid the din of political strife and the struggles of contending candidates for your favor, these claims will not be disregarded by an intelligent and well-meaning community.

North Carolina is endeared to us by every tie of nature and every obligation of duty. Her advancement in whatever is great and good is inseparably interwoven with our hopes and wishes, our patriotism and our pride. Keen, therefore, is the mortification, to be obliged to confess that she is falling behind several of the States of this glorious confederacy, in that career of distinction to which all were invited by the bounties of Providence, the freedom of the American Institutions, and the capacity of the American People. Forty-four years have passed away since, under the auspices of the Federal Constitution, she entered upon this generous competition. In extent of territory she had then the advantage of New York and Pennsylvania. Excluding their principal cities she was not inferior to either of them in wealth. In free population she nearly equalled New York, and was but a third less than Pennsylvania. Her superiority in extent of territory yet remains, but in all other points of comparison how changed is the scene! Her free population is now to that of Pennsylvania as one to three, and to that of New York as one to four, while in wealth she bears to each of them but the ratio of one to six. In New York and Pennsylvania, Colleges, Academies, Scientific and Literary Institutions are spread throughout the land, presenting the opportunities of acquiring a finished education to those who have the means to procure this invaluable blessing; while ample provision has been made by law for communicating necessary instruction to every child in the community however poor and destitute. In our State, notwithstanding the injunction in our Constitution, and except in the erection of the University, and in the incorporation of a few Academies either without funds or with funds not derived from legislative grant, no public Schools have been established "for the cheap and convenient instruction of youth." In Pennsylvania, more than seven hundred miles—in New York, six hundred miles, of Canal Navigation have been created, while Rail-ways are every where in the process of construction, stimulating and employing labor, making and diffusing wealth throughout their wide spread borders. Their sea-ports are crowded with vessels; their mechanics find constant employment and high wages: their manufactures are prosecuted with still increasing skill; and their agriculture is beautifying and enriching the soil at the moment when it gathers the rewards of industry. There, Hospitals for the sick and the insane—Asylums for orphans—Institutions for the care and instruction of the blind—Schools for the deaf and dumb—and other beneficent establishments for the removal and mitigation of human woe,—delight the eye and elevate the heart of the beholder—fit offerings of gratitude from a prosperous community to the Father of the human race for His blessings on their exertions, and mute but expressive solicitors for a continuance of His bounty to those who delight in doing good to the children of men. How are all these things in North Carolina? Fellow citizens, we do not require your answer, nor do you need information from us. *You* know how they are—and *we* forbear to speak. It is sufficiently mortifying to discover, it were too painful to dwell on the humiliating contrast.—Indeed, did we not hope that this reproach would ere long be removed from amongst us, we should endeavor to bury it in thick night, hide it from the world, and if possible forget it ourselves. But we trust that a blessed change is in store for us. We know that there are difficulties, and serious difficulties to be encountered—but we are sure that there are none which may not be subdued by wise counsels and united exertions; and we are convinced that on You, *People of North Carolina*, it depends, whether the State shall or shall not become all which her warmest friends ought to desire for her.

"Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and SUBDUE it," announces to man the first direct command of his Creator, and a command rich with promised blessings. To subdue the earth, implies effort; effort would have been unnecessary, had not difficulties been purposely left for man to overcome; and HE who is all-wise and all-good, never would have imposed an obligation impossible to be fulfilled, nor enjoined an act which was not pleasing in HIS sight. The subjugation of the earth can be effected but by labor—and the steady, judicious and economical application of labor to this purpose lies at the root of human prosperity. The extraordinary fertil-

ity of the Gennessee Country, like that of the valley of the Mississippi, no doubt attracted to it many citizens from the adjoining States, and many emigrants from foreign countries, and thereby hastened its settlement and growth. But taken in the whole, it may well be doubted whether New York or Pennsylvania presented a better natural soil for the labors of the husbandman than was generally to be found in North Carolina; while in the mildness of our winters, the higher value of the products of a Southern climate, and the greater ease with which our earth is tilled, we had on our part decided advantages. But these were compensated, and more than compensated, by two physical blessings bestowed on them in an eminent degree. Each of these had a port of safe and ready access from the ocean, and bold rivers penetrating far into the interior—possessing thus the means of cheap transportation to a home market, and of easy exportation to foreign ones. Marts were to be found within each state for all that the industry of its citizens could produce, and the products of labor were not consumed by the expenses of reaching the place of sale. While adequate motives were thus furnished to excite agricultural industry, its success gave activity to mercantile adventure and employment to the mechanical arts.—The profit of these built up capital, and capital led to enterprise, to the discovery of new sources of wealth, to the extension of facilities in business, to manufactures, to every species of improvement, and to general prosperity. The great wants of our State then are emphatically, good marts of traffic and the means of cheap transportation. Until these can be supplied, our forests teem to little purpose with the luxuriant and valuable productions of nature, our alluvial lands present too feeble attractions to their general subjugation, and many of the mineral treasures with which our earth abounds must lie undisturbed and even unexplored. Men can not be well induced to labor for more than they can consume, unless the surplus may be conveniently exchanged for the commodities which refinement has made valuable, or can be stored up in accumulations for the winter of age or the wants of posterity. While production is thus kept back, there is neither supply nor demand for commercial capital. The products actually made, because of the costs of transportation, are of little value, and there is therefore no increase of agricultural capital. Slovenly farming, slender traffic and a languid circulation, general want of enterprise, inactivity and listlessness become habitual, and generation succeeds generation with scarcely a perceptible improvement in wealth, manners, science or the arts. If by a sudden dispensation of Providence, the shoals which endanger and impede our maritime navigation were removed, for the purposes of conveyance from their very sources, all will admit, that we should spring forward with resistless energy to the consummation of our hopes. The impulse given to business of every sort would be felt in every section of the State and in every department of industry. Let children indulge in day dreams; but it is for man to inquire whether they have not the power of supplying the deficiencies of nature, and of acquiring by their own exertions what for wise purposes was originally denied. Obstacles surmounted and difficulties subdued, as they are the best trials, so they become the noblest triumphs of virtue, intellect and courage. Often the most eminent among men have been trained up to fortitude and wisdom in the school of adversity; and the most illustrious of nations have usually passed through the stages of infancy and childhood, struggling for existence, gradually gaining and consolidating their strength, and by severe trials acquiring the qualifications and forming the habits which were to be displayed in the maturity of manhood. "Heaven grants the gifts it grants the power to gain." Is the navigation of our rivers obstructed? To a considerable extent and with no mighty effort, we can remove these obstructions. Where these are not removable, or the streams are too shallow for boat navigation, or streams are wanting, experience has shewn, that the Canal and still more the Rail-way, furnish better means of conveyance. As in no country are these more needed, so in none can they be made at less expense. The process of effecting speedy and safe communications with the ocean has already commenced amongst us under the happiest auspices. Art in this respect, signally triumphing over nature—dredge boats are removing in hours the slow accumulation of years; and we announce to you with joy that the day is not distant when our main outlets to the sea will afford ready passage to vessels of sufficient burden for all ordinary commercial purposes. There is then ample room for exertion, but there is no cause for despondency.

We are aware that injudicious attempts heretofore made in the cause of Internal Improvements have prejudiced many against the renewal of any efforts at improvement. But prejudice is a wretched counsellor, whether it seeks to conceal the selfishness of the sordid and the fears of the timid, or is seen in the apathy of the sluggard, or speaks in the sneers of the scorner. We have attempted too many plans at once—we have frittered away our means over too great a space, and have expended much money in many silly schemes. Let us then profit by experience. Let it teach us caution, judgment, and a proper application of our resources. Let it guard us against the recurrence of former errors, but never let it repress exertion in the cause of duty. Others have by a well devised and spirited course of Internal Improvements, brought incalculable blessings on their country. And why may not we? Are the people of this State by some irreversible interdict of Providence, disqualified for improving their condition? If so, in what does this incapacity consist? Do they want mental energy? Look abroad and see the sons of North Carolina, wherever a field is presented, contending gallantly in every department of manly excellence for the palm of victory. We have been called an unpretending State, and long may it be before a wretched self-conceit shall cause that epithet to be exchanged for one less equivocal and far more to be abhorred. But it were not a want of pretension—it would be self degradation, ingratitude to God and treachery to ourselves—to admit any inferiority for good or great purposes to the proudest among the members of this Union. Do we want the pecuniary ability? If we were called on to raise at once a large sum of money to be sunk in the ocean or transmitted to a distant land, it may be conceded that we could with difficulty comply with the requisition, and should severely feel the loss. But it is among the striking effects of this system to which we invite your attention, that it disburses within the community what the community furnishes, and returns speedily and in abundance all which it exacts. From the moment of its commencement, it creates neighbourhood markets for labor, materials and provisions, and throws out money into brisk circulation. As it proceeds, it not only contributes by its profits to pay the interest on advances, but it extends more and more the sphere of activity; so that, independently of the immense benefits which it promises in the end, it pays in its progress by the excitement which it communicates to industry, and the impulse which it imparts to business of every description. Money thus employed is not sunk, nor lost; but is money put out at compound interest. Such a course of expenditure and restitution is like that of the blood in a young and vigorous body. It gushes forth from the great reservoir, the heart, and is propelled through the arteries to the very extremities, enriching and strengthening the entire system in its course, but is returned by the veins to be again sent forth in a round of life giving circulation.—Our very poverty then, the result as has been seen of unrewraded labor, languid trade and limited production, is the strongest reason which can be urged for engaging zealously in the system. The one vanishes as the other comes forward. True, we must have, or procure, wherewith to begin the experiment. But here there is no *real* difficulty. If each one amongst you will consent to set apart half of what he can spare without inconvenience to his family; if he who has not money will be ready to make his advance in timber, food, or work; we shall at once have a capital more than sufficient for the undertaking of every useful enterprise. But the State Treasury ought to aid, and if you say so, will aid, in their accomplishment.—Why has a public revenue been collected if it is not to be used, and where is the advantage of public credit if it is not to be employed for the public good; and where is the service in which either can be more beneficially engaged? Is the character of the State part of the property of every one of its citizens? Does his heart throb with honest joy when he hears it mentioned with respect, or do his veins tingle with vexation when it is spoken of in the tone of taunt and derision? Then tell your Legislature, who have this holy treasure in their keeping, that in these days, when the spirit of improvement is abroad, and the strife for pre-eminence in the arts of life is carried on with chivalrous emulation, no State has character that advances not in this career. Are the employment of the poor, the encouragement of the industrious, and the comforts of all classes of the community objects worthy of the care of a paternal Government? Would you furnish the means to instruct the ignorant, and lay deep the foundations of republican Government in the education of every free child within your borders, however humble his origin or destitute his condition?—Would you stay the flood of emigration which is sweeping from you by thousands the most adventurous of your youth, and remove the necessity which bids them abandon the home of their childhood and the graves of their fathers for some distant land where scope is to be found for exertion and reward is offered to enterprise? Would you bring the grazier and the miner of the West, and the planter and farmer of the Interior, into communion with the merchant and mechanic of the Seaboard, and unite the integral but dissevered parts of North Carolina into one brotherhood of interest, feeling and patriotism? Would you command for her that respected station among the States of this Union she ought to occupy, and assure to her a fair share in all its honors and of all its benefits? These—all these great, and good, and glorious purposes you may accomplish, but you can accomplish them in one way only. Internal Improvement has effected them elsewhere—and can effect them here. But it is for *you* to give the impulse. Instruct your Representatives to organize, and to prosecute with vigor, a liberal system of Internal Improvements. Direct them to cause to be ascertained the best plans for creating and improving markets, and for facilitating and cheapening transportation, and when ascertained, to forward them by a judicious and efficient application of the public resources. Chosen by you, and solicitous for your approbation, they carry into the Legislative Halls the spirit by which you are animated, and take from you that tone of voice which is heard in legislative enactments.

It may be asked, why has not the Convention ventured to recommend some specific plan of Improvement? Brought together suddenly from various sections of the State, and remaining in session but three days, had the members deemed themselves competent to make the recommendation, it is very obvious that they wanted the leisure for maturing a plan fit to be laid before you. But in fact the great purpose of the Convention has been to awaken you to a sense of the vast importance and urgency of the subject, and if possible draw to it your earnest and united attention. If we succeed in rousing you to think seriously and to commune freely on the topics suggested, to strive to obtain and interchange accurate information, and to resolve after deliberate advisement in favor of Internal Improvements, specific plans may be hereafter much more advantageously devised and arranged. Our propositions therefore, (for in truth they are but propositions) are laid before you in the form of simple resolutions.—With your sanction they may become the principles of State action; without it they are wholly inoperative. Examine then, we entreat you, with the candour due to the motives that have prompted them, and with the calmness and good sense and regard for the public good which ought to determine your judgment upon them. Call together such neighborhood and county and district meetings as will afford the most convenient opportunities for obtaining explanations, for interchanging views, for removing difficulties, and for forming, animating and ascertaining the public mind. Devise among yourselves such plans of improvement as your peculiar localities require, and apply at once to their execution the means which thro' your county courts are already in your hands, or arrange for procuring legislative sanction to them. And when your Delegates shall assemble as we have proposed in November next, let them come together deeply imbued with your spirit, thoroughly apprised of your views, zealous and ready to work together in this great concern of the State.

Fellow Citizens —We owe to you as well as ourselves an explanation. There was a difference of opinion in the convention on one of the propositions now before you—on the Resolution which declares that "true policy requires that the funds of the State ought in the first instance to be employed exclusively in providing the means of Internal transportation and in creating and improving markets within her limits." We shall not trouble you with the arguments which were respectively urged by those who supported, and by those who opposed this Resolution. We, who address you, did ourselves differ on this proposition, but each knows that it was an honest difference of opinion among men, all zealous for the same end, and no one doubts or questions the patriotism of the rest. A majority approved of the Resolution, and therefore it is submitted to you—and however you may decide, we are all and each of us ready to support your decision. We go—every man of us goes for North Carolina and the whole of North Carolina. Improvement to be effectual must begin somewhere—but we hope it will reach everywhere. What gets not the benefit of it to-day, will we trust receive it to-morrow, and every successful experiment facilitates the next. It is our ardent hope and earnest prayer that, whatever spot this beneficent spirit shall select as the first scene of its operation, it will not desist from its kindly action until its immediate as well as its general blessing shall have pervaded every part of the State. Too long has North Carolina been rent asunder by sectional jealousies and paltry local feuds. If she is ever to prosper, it must be by vigorous, persevering and united action—by "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether." For ourselves, we pretend to no exemption from the infirmities of nature, and are conscious that we respectively feel those partialities which bind men to their immediate vicinities. But we infinitely prefer the advancement of the State, *as a State*, to the prosperity of any portion of it; and it is because we do so, and know that we do so, that we hope for your approbation and ask for your concurrence.

WILLIAM GASTON, *Chairman*,

G. E. BADGER,	JOHN D. JONES,
JOHN H. BRYAN,	CAD'R. JONES,
WM. BOYLAN,	WM. B. MEARES,
ISAAC CROOM,	FRED'K NASH,
JOS. J. DANIEL,	JOHN OWEN,
LOUIS D. HENRY,	S. F. PATTERSON,
JOHN HUSKE,	HENRY SEAWELL,
W. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.	J. SOMERVILLE,
JOSEPH A. HILL,	ROBERT STRANGE.
JAMES IREDELL,	

Raleigh, July 20, 1833.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

It is evident the warfare which has been so long carried on against this noble institution, is still to be prosecuted with the same unrelenting fury.—The confederated faction of political gamblers, shavers, and *seven per cent. safety fund men*, headed by the K. C. gentry at Washington, are still determined to effect their nefarious ends. Regardless of every moral obligation, altogether indifferent to what is really essential to the interests and prosperity of the people, this profligate gang, whom no party can stoop to acknowledge, this vampire upon the life, and soul and energies of the administration, whom the heads of departments are known to abhor, for the simple reason, that no honorable man can feel himself at ease in their company; still persists to effect that which will go further to undermine and destroy the prosperity and wealth of the *people* of these United States, than a war of twenty years duration, with all its concomitant evils of burnings, ravagings, and debt,—the removal of the public deposits into some chosen and more manageable State institutions.

Well might the distinguished Randolph, forseeing all the evils that must necessarily result from the consummation of such purposes, determine at once to lay aside his long cherished constitutional scruples against the Bank, and resolve to save his country from such baneful influences, by sustaining the present institution. No one could attempt to accuse him of any thing like prejudice in favor of the Bank, or of subserviency to its views. His determination was the one to which every sound, patriotic, reflecting mind must necessarily come, after a temperate survey of the existing state of affairs, the happy condition and solvency of our currency, and a view of the ruin which past experience tells us must ensue when all restraints shall be taken from the numberless State institutions, and their issues be allowed to exceed millions while their vaults will not perhaps contain a score of dollars. Let the people well consider, this matter is no figment of the brain—it has existed once, and from the same cause must inevitably ensue again.

Formerly the Farmers' Exchange Bank of Rhode Island failed, and when examined, with an immense circulation, but forty dollars were found in its vaults. So with the Berkshire and Northampton Banks of Massachusetts, and one of the New Hampshire Banks, notes to a vast amount out, but scarce a dollar found to sustain them—and upon whom does this loss fall? Why, upon the same classes who will be compelled to bear it again under similar circumstances, the farmer, and the mechanic, and the laboring classes, who will be obliged to receive this spurious currency in reward of all their toil and honest industry. But let us stop a moment and look into this matter—let us see what these honest gentry of the Globe propose to effect—and first of all, let us look back a little. It is well known that from 1811 to 1816 we had no Bank of the United States—during that interval, therefore, the Government made use of the local Banks as places of deposit for the public funds. What was the consequence? By a report made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 14th July, 1832, it appears the following amount of losses was sustained by the Government during that period.

[Here follows a list of the Banks and the amounts lost by each, making a total of $1,390,707.]

The enormous sum of one million, three hundred and ninety thousand, seven hundred and seven dollars, is a total loss, and is what is now modestly distinguished by the title of "*unavailable funds.*"

The sum, however, large as it is, would have been greatly increased, had not the present Bank of the United States, on going into operation, assumed all the doubtful debts due from the State Institutions, by which assumption *it* sustained, and the *People of the United States* were saved a loss of not less than *two millions of dollars.*

But, let us suppose that some *convenient* arrangement can be made with the local institutions. How will the matter then stand? It is fairly to be presumed that the New York State Banks will come in for the greatest share of the public deposites, inasmuch as the largest portion of the revenue is collected there, and, besides, they will consider themselves jointly entitled to the greatest share of the "*spoils*"

By an official statement recently made by *sworn commissioners*, the Banks of New York have—

Of capital an amount equal to	$20,175,800
Of circulation equal to	12,215,926
Of specie only	1,792,372

Now mark this well, and compare it with what will be seen below. *Only one million seven hundred and ninety two thousand three hundred and seventy two dollars in specie.* At this time too, these very Banks were indebted to the United States Bank in the large amount of more than *two million of dollars*, all of which might have been collected, and every cent of specie drained from them at a blow. So again it is ascertained from the same report, what is the actual condition of the other State Banks; as for example, those of Pennsylvania have

Of Capital	$14,515,358
Of Circulation	9,222,504
Of Specie	2,658,951
Those of Massachusetts—	
Of Capital	24,520,200
Circulation	7,122,856
Specie	902,205

While the whole number of Banks in the United States, including the above, have

Of Capital	$124,500,000
Of Circulation	68,332,556
Of Specie	10,953,950

From these statements, *known to be official*, the plainest understanding may fully appreciate the dangers into which the country is about to be plunged.

Now let us look into the condition of the United States Bank, and who will be able to hesitate in their judgment? The profits of the business of the Bank up to the 1st of this month, are understood to have been satisfactory beyond all expectation.

It appears that the nett profits of the Bank for the last six months were,	$1,670,962 12
Take from this the dividend of 3½ per cent.	1,225,000 00
There will remain surplus profits of the last 6 months equal to	445,962 18
At this time the total surplus profits amount to	3,132,289 28
In addition to all which a sum has been applied to extinguish the cost of the Banking Houses amounting to	731,202 05
Leaving the actual cost of all the Banking Houses at the amount of	455,946 44

Does this look like profligate expenditures and corrupt administration of their important trusts on the part of the President and Directors of the Bank? It would be rather difficult to substantiate such a charge. But let us look a little further into the concerns of the Bank, which the gambling speculators are determined to *break*, if possible, because they cannot *bind* it and make it subservient to their own base political ends.

Every one knows the capital of the Bank amounts to	$35,000,000 00
The discounts at the time above alluded to amount to	41,693,209 04
Its Domestic Bills	21,676,588 51
Notes in circulation	19,366,556 40
☞Specie in vaults equal to	10,098,816 06

Within a trifle equal to the whole amount of specie contained in all the Banks of the Union, and perhaps at this time far exceeding all they contain.

It would seem that the simple statement of such facts, known to be official, should be sufficient to secure the Bank, and the highly honorable men who administer its concerns, from the calumnies and falsehoods daily propagated against it and them. But to make this matter more plain, let us institute a comparison of the situation of the Bank with that of another similar institution, as spread before Congress during the last session. The great strength of the Bank will at once be seen.

For example, let us take the Bank of England, an institution standing in the same relation to its government that the United States Bank does to ours.

By a late report of the British House of Commons—

Its capital amounted to	$72,765,000
Its circulation do. to	90,258,550
Its specie,	26,465,750

Now, examine well, and compare these two statements. How flattering to our national pride! Whatever may be our feelings or prejudices against the English, no one can question either the practical business like habits of their merchants, or the high standing and intelligence of their Parliament; and yet we find that, with a capital of twenty-two millions and upwards, a circulation of upwards of ninety millions was not deemed extravagant, while the comparatively trifling amount of twenty-six millions in specie constituted no ground of objection against the Bank or its solvency.

For the last arrivals have brought the news that its charter has been renewed, and with it an impetus given to trade, which no doubt will be extensively felt all over the world.

To it, no doubt, may in a great measure be attributed the rise in the cotton market, by which our Southern brethren may possibly gain some ten or twelve millions of dollars. "How greatly then might not this impetus to trade and industry be enhanced by the re-chartering of our own institution' Scarcely could one imagine the spirit likely to be infused into the commercial world by so fortunate a concurrence." But to return to our comparison of the two institutions.

Our own, with a circulation of only 19 millions, little more than half its capital, has nevertheless in its vaults a solid specie security of *ten millions and ninety eight thousand, eight hundred and sixteen dollars*, is honestly and ably administered, keeps rigidly within the prescribed limits of its duties, has gone on growing stronger and stronger daily, under circumstances the most disadvantageous, has passed triumphantly through two severe investigations by Congress, and has continued steadily and firmly to aid the Government by all the means in its power, and often at great sacrifice, at the very time when she was obliged to fortify herself to the best of her ability against the attacks of a profligate set, who boast they hold the patronage of the Government, and seek in her ruins to repair their broken fortunes, and promote the worst political ends, although in the attempt they stagger the prosperity of the whole country, and give a fatal stab to the active industry of its people.

But there is still hope. The *honest* man who has lately been placed at the head of the Treasury Department cannot so soon forget his integrity as to yield himself up, bound hand and foot, to men such as he has never before come in contact with. He feels himself too strong in the support of his native State, too deeply interested in the welfare of his native city, and too solemnly pledged to fulfil his duty to the whole body of the people of the United States, to permit himself to be forced into the perpetration of a measure believed to be against his own judgment, known to be in direct opposition to the deliberate judgment of the Representatives of the People, and fraught with ruin to every interest of the country, and with disorder to every department of the Government. Let it not be forgotten, that during the late session of Congress, the Committee of Ways and Means recommended for adoption the following Resolution, which, after a spirited debate, was carried by a vote of 110 ayes to 46 nays:

"*Resolved*, THAT THE GOVERNMENT DEPOSITES MAY, IN THE OPINION OF THIS HOUSE, BE SAFELY CONTINUED IN THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES."

Let us again, therefore, reiterate the hope that the independent Secretary will prefer the sacred performance of his duty to all other considerations, so will he bear with him the consolations of an unstained conscience, the support of every patriot virtue, and find himself sustained by the general acclamation of the PEOPLE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Government Deposites.—To the larger portion of the public, it has been wholly unaccountable, after the conclusive vote of the House of Representatives, declaring the safety of the Government Deposites in the Bank of the United States, that the papers supposed to be in the confidence of the "party," should be constantly urging and predicting their removal. That an improper influence has been at work to effect this purpose, has been plainly seen, but could not be so easily defined, from the necessary secresy which has veiled its operations. We have just read an article, taken from the Charleston Mercury, which, in reference to this subject, states some things very strongly, and infers others in a manner to make a deep impression on the public mind. We do not propose to copy the entire article, because its accuracy, in all particulars, is not vouched for, either by the Editor or by a responsible name. But, as we believe that it states some circumstances, entitled to as much credit at least as any of the speculations we have seen on the other side of the subject, we shall give our readers a condensed account of it, in as brief a space as practicable.

The article in question, then, begins by stating that the Government has been infested, for the last two years, by "a gang of profligate gamblers," known to the country by the name of the "Kitchen Cabinet," and their auxiliaries, to whom the President has given his confidence; that they have betrayed this confidence; that at the approach of the last Session of Congress, these persons knew what was to be in the President's Message, and the Annual Treasury Report, before either of these papers was sent to Congress; that on this and other information, "they proceeded to gamble, and did gamble successfully in the stock of the Bank;" that, however, they were not content with moderate gains, but "went on gambling," until they were *surprized* by the rejection of the proposition to sell the Government stock in the Bank, *shocked* by the report of the Committee of Ways and Means favorable to the Bank, and *bitterly disappointed* by the vote of the House declaring the deposites of the Government to be safe where they are. The next passage of the article to which we refer, will not bear abbreviation. We copy it therefore without paraphrase, in the writer's own language, as follows:

"These successive demonstrations of the confidence of Congress in the Bank, revived the spirits of the Stockholders, who now refused to sacrifice their property, and as the gamblers were bound to deliver their Stock at a given day, they found their former profits wasted away by those new contracts. To rally their forces, they made two movements immediately on the adjournment of Congress. The first was to persuade the President to issue a *scire facias* to annul the charter of the Bank; but after much meditation, that was deemed too hazardous, the Attorney General dissuading from so desperate a measure. One thing alone remained—the last stake of these gamblers to retrieve their fortunes. It was to make the Executive officers remove the public deposites in defiance of Congress, in order to depress the price of the Stock. They have been at work at this ever since the adjournment of Congress. They have filled the country with clamors about it, and there is reason to believe that at one time they came very near accomplishing their purpose. It failed by the firmness of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, whom this gang now hate as much as they do the Bank itself."

If this history be true (and we believe it is not far from it,) we have a key to much of what was before incomprehensible. We are confirmed in our conclusion, also, that the late attempt at dictation to the President, through the columns of the Globe, and the scheme to deceive him by false representations of the state of the Bank, are only indications of a renewal of the project, under the present Secretary of the Treasury, which failed and fell through under his predecessor. The whole mystery of the matter, with this key to it, is unriddled and made plain to all who chuse to see.

This inferential view is moreover confirmed by all the facts which are permitted to be known by those who are concerned in this wicked conspiracy. So recently as yesterday, the following paragraph appears, with or without authority, in the paper in this city which is devoted to the views of the irresponsible Cabal, to whom we have heretofore had occasion to allude.

"We observe that some of our contemporaries of the press have stated, upon what authority we know not, that the government has determined not to withdraw the public deposites from the Bank of the United States. We are well assured that no final resolution has been taken, the one way or the other. An agent has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under direction of the President, to ascertain from the State Banks in the principal cities, on what terms and in what manner they are willing to perform the services now rendered by the Bank of the United States, if the government should think proper to remove the deposites. But this measure is not to be understood to indicate a determination to take that step on report of the Agent. The whole subject will then be open for consideration, as it is now."

Globe.

In this statement, allowing it to be entitled to any credit, we have ample corroboration of the surmise that the Cabal have began anew their operations against the Bank, and in favor of their own corrupt or selfish ends. They have prevailed so far, it appears, with the President, as to induce him to order the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain from the State Banks in the principal cities on what terms they will perform the services now performed by the Bank of the United States! The preliminary question which this Agent will be instructed to ask of them will be, we presume, whether they can perform them? The Secretary of the Treasury must know that they cannot. We venture to predict, that if the Agent be an honest man, his report will be as complete a damper on the corrupt schemes of the stockjobbers as was the report of Mr. Toland last December.

We know now, at any rate, where we are. It is now certain that fresh efforts have been made upon the Executive, and that an Agent has been appointed, by order of the President, &c. Whether this appointment be the prelude to the final catastrophe, or whether it be only a discreet measure to put off impertinent interferance and solicitations until Congress meets, and the President can consult with his friends, remains to be seen. We incline, ourselves, to the latter construction of the measure.

Animal Remains.—The bones of a large animal—probably the mammoth—have been discovered near the river Don, in Upper Canada. They were embedded six feet deep in clay. The weight of a single tooth is three and a half pounds, and the other are of a size to correspond.

FOREIGN

FROM EUROPE.—*Six Days later from New York.*—*Boat from New York.*—The packet ship President, with the mail from that port, arrived at Portsmouth on the 15th inst. bringing London papers to the 14th of that month, and Liverpool to the 13th inclusive.

The questions of difficulty remain as they were. The politics being all settled, the attention is now wholly directed to the arrangements of each State in regard to its internal policy.

In England the absorbing topic is the emancipation of the slaves in the colonies—and never was any question more festly under the pressure of public opinion, than that the British House of Commons will pose. The proceedings are wise delay and provident more likely to insure the tion of all parties.

The Duchess of Berri had French frigate to Sicily. In of Deputies on the 11th, Finance introduced a bill American indemnity.

Portuguese affairs remain tofore, though Pedro's cause to enjoy most favor at

The Cotton market, though as at previous dates, had *London, June 14th.*—In mons last night, Mr. C. of great length, laid before propositions of Government the affairs of the East In the effect that the trade to thrown open; and that it government of India should hands of the Company subject to be prescribed by Parliament.

The propositions are,

1st. To separate the union ists between the trading character of the East India Co

2. To abolish altogether the ding company, and to throw open to general competition.

3. To allow the Company to authority in India for twenty years.

4. To legalize the holding of land in the East Indies. 5. To allow dia, notwithstanding their colour, to be equally eligible to all offices

NEW YORK.—*Ten Days Later from* packet ship Roscoe, Capt English papers to June 2 et ship Rhone, there are June 18th.

The political intelligence portance, though the com have recently assumed greater importance.

The bill for the abolition Slavery has passed the and been sent to the Lords ments of mercantile interest in a very satisfactory condition and on the continent.

The French Chamber of postponed the consideration with the United States until the Ministers seem never to ed the subject to the Chamber Marshal Soult, President said in the *Chamber* of "Government had not the evacuating Algiers."

The brothers of Portugal each other in the face, times with him, cisive conflict.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—became impatient, sales of Cotton to-day amount at steady prices. 11th—Wi notice in the price of Cotton ing Manchester market day, been well attended, as is usual week, and the sales amount to 10th—The demand for Cotton ry extensive, has enabled the trifling advantage in the sales which are computed at 8000 ported 1200 Brazils; in Pernam Bahias 9d to 9¼d; and Maranham Surats 5¾d; and the remainder American descriptions, from day, 8th—Our Cotton Market yesterday, and indeed no wonder sive sales which had taken place To-day, however, the demand and continued to the close of sales to-day have amounted to the full rates previously obtained firming the advance of ⅛ on the close of last week, and which vance of ⅛ on the preceding advance in two weeks ¼d per

Liverpool, June 25.—The been very brisk throughout the sales on an extensive scale bags, of which 12,000 have lators. Prices of Sea Island other sorts of American are

The confidence of holders sustained, and we should not some further partial advance

In the Corn Market there is dence shown, and prices of Wheat ther higher.

Havre, June 19.—The French Roads. Our market has advanced two last days on Cotton. Some brought 116f. No one can say will stop.

Dazzling Argument.—"I the Emperor Trajan to Rabbi your God is every where, formed,—his Pedigree by Sir William, resides amongst your nation Witch, who was since to see him." "God's presence e. Witch's dam ported Spread Eagle where," replied Joshua, dam, Yorick, grey seen; no mortal eyes can behold dam by Monton's The Emperor insisted. "Well, e same Traveller, us, "suppose we try to look ported mare Medley, his ambassadors?" The Rabbi d Medley, his dam ed. The Rabbi took him out of Kitty Fisher, at noon day, and bade him the celebrated and in its meridian splendor. "Why, Julia and Jack of the Pedigree of Trajan, "the light dazzles to Mr. J. Waddill, art unable," said Joshua, August 4, 1833. light of one of his creatures, expect to behold the resplendence of the Creator? Would not nihilate thee?"

ANECDOTE OF

...Newbern to Elizabeth.
...e Newbern Sentinel,
... John Stoney will, in
..., be sent thither, for
... from Newbern to Eli-
...f a capacious size, and
... the accommodation of

...—A full length sta-
...er, bronzed, execu-
...tist *David*, has been
... from France. The
...ellent, and the whole
...atriot is easy, grace-
...he original model of
... bronzed metal, and
...his statue is a present
...ew York from Lieut.

...*etersburg, July* 30.
...t gives us pleasure to
...e of the Rail Road is
... a few days, the com-
... the transportation of
... between Petersburg
... of termination on the
...locomotives and cars
...apable of conveying,
... this place from 600
... or from 130 to 150
...teamboat and lighters
...e Roanoke, which be-
...stant communication
... Halifax, [illegible] C.) will be of essential
...fit to the Planters on the river below the
..., by connecting them, in a measure,
... the Road, and affording them a speedy
...ss to a good
... contract has been made for carrying the
...t Southern Mail on the Road, which will
...mence as soon as the communication is
...pleted to Blakely. This arrangement,
...ddition to the [illegible]ed expedition which
... be given to the transportation of the mail,
...prove a great accommodation to travel-
... both in the saving of time, and the su-
...or ease as well as safety of this method
...onveyance.—*Times.*

...*rious Law of England.*—We take
...annexed [illegible]s from a London pa-
... of 22d ult.
...ndrew M[illegible] a *child eight years*
... known as [illegible]e most experienced
...ng the forty [illegible] of the Whitechapel
..., was sentenced at the Middlesex Ses-
...s, on Monday, to two months' hard la-
..., and two [illegible], for stealing a tea-
...dy containing [illegible] 13s. out of a house at
...nitechapel.
...On the same day another boy, eleven
...rs of age, was sentenced to be transport-
... for fourteen years, for robbing a boy in
... street, of some books belonging to his
...her. This led to a cross-examined the pro-
...utor with considerable ingenuity, and
...s said to be the most impudent rascal that
... Magistrate has ever seen at the bar. The
...rch of intellect with a vengeance!

ANECDOTE OF A SAILOR.

...During the [illegible] of the Cholera last year
...the Borough of [illegible]lk, Virginia, a sailor, of
...ent appearance, [illegible]d at Mr. W. S. Lacoste's
...ding house, [illegible]nkly told him that he was
...ift at the [illegible]e elements, without a har-
...a-chest, [illegible] in the locker, and if per-
...ance he [illegible]arded by the cholera, why,
... must [illegible] street, he supposed.—La-
...ste, who [illegible] known to be backward in
...tending relief to a fellow-creature in distress,
...d who possessed a warrant for the poor fellow's
...nesty in his countenance, readily tendered him
...ed and a seat at his table, until it should be
...tter times with him, which friendly offer Jack
...cepted with much joy. Not readily meeting
...th a vessel to ship on board of, however, our
...ro became impatient, and after making a suita-
...e acknowledgment of his gratitude to his kind
...d generous [illegible] promising to quit the
...ore as soon as in his power, he left his
...use and [illegible] New York. Twelve
...onths had [illegible]d the sailor had entirely
...caped from [illegible] memory, when one day
...t week, a [illegible] neatly clad, and of pre-
...sessing countenance, called at his house, and
...thout any [illegible] accosted him:
..."Here are [illegible] you to take as much of
...as you want to [illegible]rself for your generosity
...me, and keep the [illegible]nce till I call for it. I am
...st off to sea, and if I should go to Old Davy,
...by, you see, I had rather you should have it than
...y body I know."
..."Why, who are you, and what claim have I to
...ur money?"
..."Oh, then, you have forgot the poor sailor you
...k out of this [illegible] last year, and treated so
...ndly—but he has not forgot you." So saying,
... forced the [illegible] upon his benefactor, adding:
..."I know if I get back it will be safe, and if I
...n't, why keep it and welcome. And here
...ulling a lottery ticket from his pocket) here,
...ke this, and if it draws a prize, keep that too.
...hen giving Mr. [illegible] a cordial shake of the hand,
... left him and went on board his vessel, which
...an hour after was under way for a foreign port.
...In less than 24 hours after his departure, Mr.
... called at the office to inquire the fate of
...ck's ticket, when he had the satisfaction to
...ra that its number had drawn the handsome
...m of $1,000—his share of the prize money
...ing $250.—*Herald.*

BLOODED HORSE
PINDER,

...suing season, to commence
... and end on the first of No-
...m Fayetteville, at 10, 15,
... as customary.
...ay horse, 15½ hands high,
...gree as follows. He was
... he by old Archie, his dam
...red by Virginius, he by Di-
... was Morgiana, who was by
...Eagle, her dam by Melger,
... g. dam by Little Davy, g.
... Traveller, g. g. g. g. dam
..., her g. g. g. g. g. dam was
...uslin Face. Melger was sired
... dam by Wildair, g. dam by
...y Fisher; Witch is also half sis-
...d mare Transport, the dam of
...d Juliet. Letters and certifi-
...ee in my possession. Applica-
...ddill, Jr., Fayetteville.
M. R. MOORE.
§44-4w.§

The Public Deposites.—The last *Pennsylvanian* seems to speak on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury (who has just gone from Philadelphia, to N. York.) "The deposites will be removed at that period which the government deems the most prudent and wise. No resolution, as to the *act* itself, is yet taken—far less as to the *time*. We speak from the *most unquestionable authority*. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury have the sole power over the matter; but they may probably hear the opinions of the other members of the cabinet. The great purpose of the government is to wind up the bank as speedily as possible. As to our own opinions on the *time* the deposites may be transferred, so anxiously sought after by the Standard, they are probably worth as much as the threats of a few stockjobbers in Wall street or Second st., to remove the Secretary of the Treasury, if the President and he should not consent to transfer the deposites at such a time as will save their bets and stock-jobbing contracts."

As to our own opinion, it is of little consequence, but we do not hesitate freely to express it. No man will charge us with any love to the Bank of the United States. We are against its renewal, *now and forever*, so long as the Constitution remains as it is—but we trust, notwithstanding, that the measure of removing the Deposites will be most duly weighed, before it be adopted—and not now adopted, but in a case of strong necessity.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The following paragraph, from the same paper, shews that the Editor of the Pennsylvanian is familiar with the movements of our great men:

"The President and his family are still at the Rip Raps. His health is rapidly improving in the sea breezes. He will remain there probably about ten days, and then return to Washington to carry out as soon as possible the measures for the winding up of the United States Bank.

Paragraphs respecting the Secretary of the Treasury.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday says:

It was rumoured in this city yesterday, that Mr. Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury, has been dismissed the Cabinet, in consequence of his refusal to withdraw the public deposites from the Bank of the United States. We have been unable to trace the rumour to its source. The Washington papers of yesterday are silent upon the subject.

The Philadelphia Chronicle of yesterday evening says:

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Duane, arrived here this morning, and intends to spend a few days in this city. His friends will be glad to learn that he seems to have recovered entirely from the effects of the severe indisposition which assailed him not long since.

The arrangement made for re-chartering the Bank of England has produced at once the most beneficial effects. According to all the London accounts, "the favorable result of this important question has given a fresh impulse to the commercial and moneyed affairs of England. Confidence being restored, the funds rose, money was plenty, and business was moving on with healthy action." Similar would be the effects, in the United States, of the renewal of the charter of our National Bank, with the modifications of which the case is susceptible. However the "malign influence" may endure at Washington, we cannot abandon the hope that President Jackson will yield, on this subject, to the wish of the country as it is likely to be expressed by the majority of Congress. It has been maintained uniformly by the Whig party of England, that the King has no right to make his personal conscience the law of the State. We should doubt whether a President of our Republic has a right to make his personal opinion the law (and a law of destruction) in opposition to the judgment and desire of the majority of the People, of which, under all circumstances, another decision of Congress in favor of the Bank, might well be deemed the certain voice. One of President Jackson's predecessors, a truly wise and upright man, yielded constitutional scruples on a similar occasion.—*National Gazette.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—An accident at Schenectady, on the 24th instant, threw a gloom over the concluding proceedings of the commencement at Union College. Mr. W. Dake, a young gentleman of Greenfield, Saratoga county, who was about to graduate with a high reputation for scholarship and personal worth and to whom was assigned a Hebrew oration in the distribution of the honors of the commencement, went with several college associates, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, to bathe in the Mohawk, near the college. He was not supposed to have been beyond his depth, when he cried out for help. One of the young men, who was swimming farther out in the stream, came to his assistance, but became soon so much exhausted as to be compelled to leave him for the preservation of his own life. The body of Dake was soon recovered, and every effort made to resuscitate it, but ineffectually. The parents of the unfortunate young man reached the college, from their residence, about an hour after the event; their hopes and anticipated gratification in the promise of a favorite son all dashed to the earth.—*Argus.*

Work or no Pay.—One sultry afternoon, some ten years since, in that "goodly month" which comes between May and July; and in which the congregated wisdom of New Hampshire is assembled at the Capitol to overhaul the laws of the land, a member who had stowed away a *quantum suff*, of the good things of this world by the way of eating his dinner, stretched himself out upon one of the seats, and was very quietly enjoying his *siesta*, when one of the sovereign people who had seated himself in the gallery to overlook his servants, happened to observe the aforesaid sleeper—and without ceremony he bawled out—"Hallo, Mr.—you man that's napping it on the bench there, the State don't pay you two dollars a day for sleeping I can tell you, so wake up—wake up." By the time the above speech, which was made in no ordinary tone of voice, was concluded, the House was in a roar, the sleeper arose scared half out of his wits, and the Speaker ordered the galleries cleared.
N. H. Spectator.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1833.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CURRITUCK.—Daniel Lindsay, S; John B. Jones and James Sanderson, C.

CRAVEN.—Richard Dobbs Spaight, S.; John B. Dawson and Frederick P. Latham, C.
Town of Newbern.—Charles Shepard.

EDGECUMB.—Hardy Flowers, S; J. W. Potts and Turner Bynum, C. Michael Hearn, Clerk C. Court; James W. Clark, Clerk S. Court.

GRANVILLE.—Th. W. Norman, S.; Jas. Wyche and Wm. R. Hargrove, C.

HYDE.—Dameron Pugh, S.; John B. Jasper and Daniel Murry, C.

Postmasters in this State will confer a favor on the Editor by communicating to him, as early as practicable, the result of the election in their respective counties.

Of the N. Carolina Delegation in the late Congress, six have no opposition to their re-election, viz: Messrs. Conner, Hall, Rencher, Speight, Shepard, and A. H. Shepperd. One, Mr. Branch, has declined a re-election, and Messrs. Joiner and Bynum are candidates to fill his place. Of the remaining six, Mr. Barringer is opposed by Col. Williamson of Person; Mr. Bethune by Mr. Deberry of Montgomery; Mr. Carson by Mr. Graham and Gen. Newland; Gen. McKay by Dr. Dishong; Gen. Hawkins by Mr. Gilliam and Gen. Williams; and Mr. Williams by Samuel King of Iredell. There is no doubt, we believe, of the re-election of Messrs. Barringer, McKay, and Williams.

The Market.—Quite a large quantity of Wheat was brought to town yesterday, giving to our streets a greater appearance of animation than they have exhibited for some time past. It sold readily at our quotations—say $1 to $1 05. The quality is not so inferior as was expected.

It will be seen that Cotton continued to advance at Liverpool. A sale was effected here, yesterday, at 13⅜. There is little or none to come to market; but we are glad to learn that from 1500 to 2000 bales are still held by merchants of this town, who will be benefited materially by the unexpected rise.

Fire.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday last, the dwelling house of Wm. Murchison, Esq. in the upper part of this county, was consumed by fire, together with almost every article of furniture, &c. contained in it. Mr. Murchison, and all his family, white and black, were from home at the time, except a small black boy, who is said to have set fire to a parcel of shavings, from which the flames communicated to the dwelling.

Escape from Jail.—A correspondent at Wadesborough informs us, that Daniel May, who was convicted of Grand Larceny at the last Term of Anson Superior Court, made his escape from the Jail in that town on the night of the 26th ult. by means of false keys. He is said to be about 55 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout built, round shouldered, red complexion, sandy hair, somewhat gray. A large reward (amount not stated) is offered for his apprehension.

A letter to the Editor from an intelligent gentleman in one of the Western Counties, says, "I have been a good deal from home since my return from Fayetteville, and am not apprized of what you are doing in the good cause of Internal Improvement, but hope that something will be done effectually to counteract the scheme of the Virginia Rail Road. I have seen no person since my return that does not decidedly approve of the course pursued by the Convention, in regard to confining the trade within the State, at least so far as appropriations of the funds of the State are concerned."

We would direct the reader's particular attention to two articles in our columns today, the first being the eloquent Address to the people of North Carolina, by Mr. Gaston; the second a comparison of the condition of the United States Bank with that of the local Banks, and of the Bank of England.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh has been nominated at a public meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, Va. as a candidate for the Presidency.

Amos Kendall has been appointed Agent, (by direction of the President) to ascertain on what terms the local Banks will perform the services for the United States, which are now discharged by the United States Bank; and has arrived in Philadelphia in prosecution of the objects of his agency. We suppose they mean such of the services as the local Banks *can* perform; for it is notorious that some of the most important of the benefits of the U. States Bank, cannot be supplied by any or all of the State Institutions; such as the speedy, certain, and gratuitous transmission of the public funds, from one part of the country to any other; the equalization of the currency and of exchange; the perfect safety of the public funds, &c.

Revival.—At a four days' meeting near Carthage, Moore County, lately, nearly 200 individuals professed a change of heart, about 100 of whom have joined the Presbyterian Church.

Com. William Bainbridge, of the U. S. Navy, died at Philadelphia on the 29th ult., in the 60th year of his age. In early life, he was distinguished for the skill and bravery with which, whilst commanding a Philadelphia merchant vessel, with 4 guns and 9 men, he compelled a British schooner of 8 guns and 35 men to strike her colours, though, the two countries not being at war, he could not take possession of her. He was the commander of the Frigate Philadelphia, when she grounded in the harbor of Tripoli, was taken prisoner & suffered a long confinem't.

The event of his life, however, (says the National Intelligencer,) which has most familiarized our readers to his name, was his gallant achievement of the capture of the Frigate Java, on the 29th December, 1812, being the third of those victories which established the character of the American Navy. The action was a severe one, and among our wounded was the Commodore himself. The generosity of the victor to the vanquished covered him with as much glory as his valor in battle; and for his honorable courtesy on that occasion the gratitude of the prisoners was expressed in the most feeling manner.

Since the conclusion of the war, Comm. B. had commanded with great reputation and popularity at several Naval stations, and for several years filled the situation of a Commissioner of the Navy Board. Every where beloved and esteemed, he was no less so here than elsewhere. He commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and formed friendships whch nothing but relentless death could have severed.

Stage Accident.—We learn that, on Sunday evening last, as the Stage which left this city for the North was descending a steep hill about three miles this side of Louisburg, it was met by a gig or sulkey, which came in contact with one of the leaders, and thus frightened the whole team, which ran off at full speed with the Stage. We understand that the driver, who was thrown from his seat, and some of the passengers, who attempted to save themselves by jumping, were considerably injured; while those who remained in the Stage sustained no damage.—*Ral. Star.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Internal Improvement Address.—It is known that at the recent Convention held in this city, of the friends of Internal Improvement, the appointment of a Committee was authorized, for the purpose of submitting an Address to the People of the State with a view to awaken them to a sense of the vast importance of the subject, by exciting their earnest and united attention.—This Address has been prepared and appears in to-day's paper—and we take pleasure in inviting public attention to it. Like every thing else which proceeds from the pen of its distinguished author, Mr. Gaston, it is no less to be admired for the beauty of its composition, than for the liberal and enlightened policy which it advocates. It is really delightful to turn from the efforts of party leaders, and the productions of political aspirants, to this beautiful effusion of a great mind, intent on the welfare of his country, rich in the treasures of experience, and ardent as in its season of youthful energy. The immense advantages exhibiting themselves in every section of the country, by the construction of Canals and the adoption of a vigorous system of Internal Improvements—the legitimate effects of that enterprize to which the spirit and operation of our free institutions prompt us—are so forcibly pourtrayed in this Address, that "he who runs, may read." Will North Carolina still slumber on, or will she rise from the sleep of apathy, like a "giant refreshed with wine," and make a glorious effort in a glorious cause? *Nous verrons!*

WILMINGTON, June 31.

Fire.—About 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, the citizens of this place were alarmed by the cry of fire. It proved to be a dwelling at the lower end of the town, known as the Cameron House, occupied by Mr. Phœbus; which, with a warehouse, within 10 feet and a blacksmith's shop about the same distance, was entirely consumed. The warehouse, blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop in the warehouse, were occupied by Mr. James Cassidy, whose loss on this occasion consisted of an entire gang of rigging for a vessel of 90 tons; with other articles of rigging, blocks, falls, timber, plank, &c. valued at about one thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Phœbus suffered considerably in the loss of furniture, and an industrious and worthy mechanic, who boarded in the house, lost his all. The buildings were entirely of wood, and being very dry, burnt with amazing rapidity. The wind was at South West, and blew the fire in a direction which threatened the whole town; the preservation of which must be mainly attributed to the extraordinary exertions of the fire companies, although the citizens generally were very active; and the black population deserve praise.

A black boy belonging to Mr. Phœbus, about seven years old, was destroyed in the flames.

The boy was seen at the entrance of the dwelling when the fire commenced; and it is supposed that his terror induced him to retreat towards an entrance to the cellar, under the house, where he met his melancholy fate, and where his bones were found.

It is not known how the fire originated—but the cause is supposed to have been accidental.

Mr. Cassidy returns his sincere thanks to those who were instrumental in saving his house, and other property from destruction.
Press.

The President of the United States left this city yesterday, in the Steamboat Columbia, on a visit to the Rip-Raps, the fortified artificial island near Old Point Comfort.
National Intelligencer, July 27.

Joel Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, on Friday the 26th ult., near Mount Holly, N. J. He confessed the justice of the sentence.

A very intelligent gentleman from Ohio, who had the best opportunity of forming a correct opinion, stated, in this city, a few days ago, that he had ascertained to his entire satisfaction, that the emigrants into that State, during the last year, had taken with them money to the amount of exceeding six and perhaps reaching eight millions of dollars.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

We find the following wholesome paragraph in the New York Courier and Enquirer:—

"*A Seizure.*—The police magistrates succeeded yesterday in getting possession of a number of copies of an obscene and demoralizing work, which had been recently stereotyped and republished in this country. What adds to the value of the seizure is the fact, that they at the same time obtained possession of all the plates from which the edition was printed. They were taken to the police office, where it is proposed to subject the whole to the operation of a purifying element."

The Hon. William Drayton, for several years past a Representative in the Congress of the U. States from this State, with his family, sailed on Saturday last, in the line ship Sutton, to reside permanently at the north.—*Charleston Evening Post.*

The Cholera seems to have acquired fresh virulence in some of the Western cities. A letter from *Cincinnati* of the 25th inst. says, "The Cholera has burst upon us again with violence; the day before yesterday, we had upwards of 30 deaths,—and among them some of our best citizens, male and female. One of our first physicians now lies *in extremis*. He was attacked at 3 this morning."

Rail Road in Georgia.—It was but the other day that the plan of a rail road from Eatonton to Augusta was conceived. As evidence of the spirit with which the people are entering into the work, it is stated that upwards of *three hundred thousand dollars* have been already subscribed in Eatonton alone.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road yielded a nett profit to the Company, during the last six months, ending on the 30th June, of $21,164 29.

Several cases of hydrophobia have recently been mentioned in the newspapers. Elicited by them, the following cure is published in the Boston Morning Post; of what efficacy it is to be considered, remains to be seen:—

"The inhabitants of Gadici have made the important discovery, that near the ligament of the man or beast bitten by a rabid animal, and becoming rabid, pustules of a whitish hue make their appearance, which open spontaneously about the 13th day after the bite; and at this time, they say, the first symptoms of true hydrophobia make their appearance. Their method of cure consists in opening these pustules, and making the patient spit out the ichor and fluid which run from them, often washing the mouth with salt water. This operation should be performed the ninth day after the bite. The remedy is so effectual, that with these people this hitherto incurable disease has lost its terrors.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Camp Meeting at Union Church, Moore county, commenced on last Friday, which was continued until Tuesday. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to nearly six hundred Communicants, on the Sabbath, upwards of one hundred of which were new converts; and it was believed that more than that number were converted between the administration and close of the meeting.

No person present ever saw the grace of God so freely bestowed, and the holy spirit so abundantly poured out on sinners before. The exercises of the convicts were so gentle, that it was delightful to see them even in their greatest agonies; even the small children of some counted opposers, were seen exhorting sinners to turn to Jesus among the camps.
Moore County, July 31, 1833.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Is the distilling, vending, and using Ardent Spirits a moral evil? The resolutions of the Temperance Convention declare it is: this has excited the rage, if I may so speak, of the enemies of Temperance reformation, and awakened the fears of its timid friends, as being so sweeping a declaration as is calculated to injure, rather than advance the cause. Useless as many may esteem the controversy to be, to me it appears of vital importance, exhibiting the majesty of truth, arrayed against the impotent, though dying struggles of error. It has been contended that in supporting this resolution, too much is proved, and consequently nothing, that tobacco, tea, coffee, &c., are luxuries equally condemned; that there can be no stop to this encroachment upon the liberties of man.

Justly as the luxuries of the day may be condemned, and conscientiously as they may be avoided by many, it must be conceded by all, that intoxicating liquors are not only liable to censure as luxuries, but also as the fruitful source of evils, physical and moral, more destructive to human life than war, famine, and pestilence; more inimical to man's morals, consequently to our peace and happiness, than any, or all evils with which we are acquainted, combined. A more dreadful and imposing hydra is conjured up; the reign of priestcraft, the union of Church and State, the destruction of our liberties as a nation. But this objection supposes a conspiracy more awful, yea, more absurd, than ever was brought to light in this dark world before. In the first place, a combination of the most talented, moral and respectable men in the union, of all parties in politics, of all sects in religion, to make all men sober, temperate, &c., and then as fit subjects of imposition, to bind them fast in slavish chains. But it cannot be a sin, say some, because it is not forbidden in the Bible, and Temperance reformers arrogate to give us new laws, new Gospel, in a word, to themselves the place of God, even to subjugate men's consciences. But is not this rather the language of anti-religion? Do not they dread the observance of the Bible as the rule of men's lives, as an evil most fearful? Perhaps an illustration may be fairly used, though the things supposed are impossibilities. What, then, if in the settlement of this country, effectual means had been used to prevent the importation into, and the making ardent spirits in, this happy Union, and unto this day none had ever appeared among us, but in Europe, Asia, and Africa, its desolating effects were observable as it is now, and some influential men among us should propose and urge upon Congress the utility, importance, necessity, &c., of removing all restrictions, and suffer us to become like the nations of the Earth, free, rich, happy, would any just grounds of fear arise, lest these men were attempting to introduce moral evil here? But Temperance reformers wish no sanction of human laws, no penal edicts—and why? Because they are sure they would be wholly inefficient to the great end aimed at. They only desire the well wishers to the human family to examine candidly the matter; the temperate, respectable, moderate drinkers, to open their eyes, for they, alas! are the main pillars upon which the cause of Hell rests. To fear, if not for themselves, for the welfare of their rising progeny, to deny themselves, for God's sake, for the sake of immortal souls, and arise and help to remove this curse of all curses, from the earth.
SENEX.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. H. A. Rowland, GEORGE McNEILL, Esq. merchant, to Miss NABBY KIDD.

In Chatham County on the 1st inst., ALBERT G. HINTON, Esq., to Miss CANDICE HINTON HACKNEY, daughter of Mr. John Hackney.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Wednesday last, Mr. ROBERT KYLE, of Fincastle, Va. in the 45th year of his age.

At New Orleans, on the morning of the 11th ult. after a short illness, Major SAMUEL SPOTTS, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. Major S. was an officer of the Army during the late war, and discharged his duty faithfully. In the battle of the Eighth of January, 1815, he distinguished himself by most effective service of artillery, which he commanded.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, 7 50 a 8¼. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 12½ a 15. Cotton, 11½ a 13⅜. Corn 67 a 70. Flaxseed, $1½. Flour, new 5 50 a $6. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6⅜ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat $1. a 1. 05. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 8¾.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Checks on the North, $500 and over, ½ per cent. under $500, ¾ per cent.
South Carolina Notes 1½ per cent. discount.
Virginia Notes 2 per cent. discount.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to July 31.

Brigs, Crusader from New York, Only Son from Providence, Damon from Charleston. Schrs., Portrait from Port-au-Prince, M. M. Martin from Philadelphia, Wilmington from New York, Caleb Nichols from do.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by
JERE: KYLE.
Aug. 5, 1833.

More New BOOKS.

RUSH'S Memoranda of a residence at the Court of London; Sydenham; The Buccaniers; Emma; Whigs of Scotland; Stolen child; Kidd's Treatise; No 9 Scott's Novels, containing the Monastery; Vol. 2 complete of Scott's Novels; Lutheran Reformation; Pictures of Private Life; The Mother at home.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.
August 5, 1833.

LUMBER.

75,000 Feet of LUMBER, consisting of wide quarter Boards and Scantling of different sizes, for sale by the Subscriber, who will keep a constant supply of the various kinds at his Lumber Yard on Cool Spring street.
M. McGARY.
Fayetteville, August 6. 44-tf.

Wanted,

A STEADY active YOUNG MAN, who has some knowledge of business, to take charge of a Store in this place. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.
JOHN CRUSOE.
Fayetteville, August 5, 1833. 44-4w.

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 30 or 40 likely Young Negroes, for whom the highest Cash prices will be paid.
NEILL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 6—44tf

Taken Up,

BY Peter Stancel, Sen., and entered on the estray Book of Richmond County, a sorrel Filly, with a blaze in her face, her mane mixed with a little white hair, her left hind foot white up to her fet lock, four feet high, and supposed to be about twelve months old last April, and valued at twelve dollars and fifty cents.
A. M. NOBLE, *Ranger.*
Rockingham, August 1, 1833. 44-2t.

Medical College of S. Carolina.

THE CHAIRS of Anatomy, of Surgery, of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, of Materia Medica, and of Chemistry, in the Medical College of South Carolina, being vacant, the Board of Trustees, under the superintendance of the Medical Society of South Carolina, will, on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, proceed to fill the same.

Candidates for the above Chairs will please to address their Letters of Application, (post paid) to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
E. W. NORTH, *M D.*
Ex-officio Chairman Board of Trustees.
A. HASELL, *M. D. Secretary.*
Charleston, August 2. 44-3w.

Medical College of Georgia.

THE LECTURES in this Institution situated at Augusta, will commence *on the third Monday, (the 21st) of next October*, and continue for *six* months

The Professors are:
L. A. Dugas, M. D.—Of Anatomy and Physiology.
Jos. A. Eve, M. D.—Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
L. D. Ford, M. D.—Chemistry and Pharmacy.
M. Antony, M. D.—Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
A. Cunningham, M. D.—Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
Paul F. Eve, M. D.—Institutes and Practice of Surgery.
And George M. Newton, M. D.—Prosector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the above, Clinical Lectures will be delivered in the City Hospital, and every facility afforded the student for practical experience.

The fees are, for the six Tickets $100
Graduation, $10
Matriculation, $5

Good Board, with Lodging, may be obtained at $13 per month.

For particulars see Circular, issued in June.
AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET,
President of Board of Trustees.
L. D. FORD, Secretary.
Augusta, July 9, 1833. 44-6w.

Blanks for sale at the Book Stores

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The extreme heat of yesterday, when the thermometer stood at 92° in the shade, at 3 P. M. was thought by many to give a show of reason to the extravagant suggestion made a day or two since in a morning paper, that Mr. Holt had bored through the outer crust of the earth; and it was rumored about town that those internal fires, which, according to Cuvier, Nature keeps ever burning in her smithery below, were flaming up through the aperture at a rate that threatened soon to make grilled meat of every man who had not Monsieur Chabert's anti-cooking specific in his pocket. The alarm, of course, was not slight: people moved about, wan and haggard, while briny bitter drops were seen to bedew many a manly countenance. It was, in short, a scene befitting the pen alone which described Byron's "Darkness:"

Men did glare upon each other with eyes,
Whose hot and fever'd glances seemed
From the red bosom of a furnace shot.
Some by the windless window stood and tried,
Tried vainly there to catch the breeze that came not;
Some gasping sank beneath the scorching sighs
Their panting comrades heaved. Some called for ice;
For juleps some. Some calmly dripping stood,
Then homeward hurried and their linen changed—
Changed frequently, yet ever dripped anew.
And figures strange of fiery uncouth mein,
With sagging habil'ments were frequent seen;
And features, forms, and fashions, all were changed—
Mingled and changed like molten scrap iron,
—blended:
Men to primeval modes returned, and these
Moved hatless, stockless, vestless, coatless all.

Robbery.—The Boston Atlas of Tuesday says—"A package of money, amounting to $8600 entrusted to a gentleman to carry to one of the adjoining towns was stolen from his trunk yesterday afternoon at the City Tavern. Immediately upon the loss being discovered, search was instituted throughout the premises, which resulted we learn in finding the entire amount concealed between two beds in one of the rooms. The villain who purloined the money, had calculated no doubt that the gentleman to whose care it was entrusted, would not ascertain his loss until he reached the place where it was to be delivered. On whom suspicion rests we know not—but it is very remarkable that two such robberies should have occurred there within a few weeks."

A South Carolina paper mentions a lady of that State who has one hundred thousand silk worms busily engaged; and that she expects to raise silk enough by the latter part of August, to manufacture more than a hundred yards of cloth. Two other ladies are also mentioned who have made silk cloth, and sold it for $3 per yard.

Profitable Farming.—We find in the (Boston) New England Farmer—a most valuable agricultural paper, and which is worth five times the amount of subscription to every farmer—the following account of the produce of the farm of Mr. Samuel Chamberlain, of Westborough, Mass. for one year, commencing March 23, 1832, and ending the corresponding time this year, viz:—

Most of my butter was sold in Boston by Col. Maynard, and brought from 17 to 28 cents per lb. About 350 lbs. the most sold at any one time, brought 24 cents—we will call the whole 22 cents per lb.

Butter, 3487 lbs. at 22 cents,	$767 14
New Milk Cheese, 1575 lbs. at 9 cents,	141 75
Cheese, 735 lbs. at 4½ cents,	33 07½
Cheese, 1526 lbs. at 3 cents,	45 78
Veal, and 4 calves that were raised,	151 47
Total of Dairy,	$1139 21½

Beef.—I fatted nine cows, and one ox that weighed 1005 lbs. One bull, 6 years old, which I raised on skim milk, and with his mate a stag, did most of the ox work on my farm for four years. He had 85 lbs. of rough tallow, and weighed 1209 lbs. The ox, bull and nine cows amounted to $308 36. Four oxen were sold by Col. Fay, at Brighton, to G. Adams, for 39s. cwt. The whole amount for Beef was $603 44.

Pork.—I fatted nineteen hogs, which I bought of Theodore Smith, that he drove from Columbia county, N. Y. Their average weight, when I bought them, was 86 lbs. I kept them through the winter on English turnips, boiled, with a little, and but a little corn and cob meal put with it. When slaughtered, fourteen of the best averaged a fraction over 500 lbs. each, and 15 of them were carried to Boston and sold for 7½ cents. The hogs amounted to $651 82.

Recapitulation.	Total of Dairy,	$1139 21½
	do Beef,	603 44
	do Pork,	651 82
Aggregate,		$2394 47½

A machine has been invented in Cincinnati for cutting wheat, or any other small grain, by horse power. It is stated that it will, when propelled by two horses, cut as fast eight persons can bind. A fair trial has been made of it, in the presence of several members of the agricultural society of Hamilton county. It met their fullest approbation, and the editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, who has seen the machine, expresses the opinion that it may be applied to cutting grass also.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in part, their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy Dry GOODS,
Ready Made CLOTHING,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES,

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY of all descriptions, &c. &c., the whole of which are expected in a few days, and which will comprise a more general assortment than ever before offered at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the Stock worthy the attention of Dealers generally, the assortment has been made this Spring, much more general, and having been selected with care and on the best terms, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer inducements making it worthy the interest of their friends and the public generally, to which they invite their attention.

HALL & JOHNSON.

In Store,

110 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and sheet Iron,
Iron, brass and steel Wire,
Dye Stuffs and Paints,

Together with a very general assortment of every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 21, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

WINE.

10 Quarter Casks sweet MALAGA,
10 " " SHERRY, } WINE,

For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 28. 34tf.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVING BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,

100 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,

For sale by

JONES FULLER.

May 21st, 1833. 33-tf.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28. 34tf.

Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

100 Bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
20 hhds. prime New Orleans Molasses,
15 do. prime Porto Rico do.
2 do. common quality do.
8 do. good Porto Rico Sugar,

—On Hand—

350 sacks blown SALT,
300 do. Liverpool ground do.
1000 bushels Liverpool do. in bulk,
500 do. Alum ditto,
40 bags Coffee,
8 barrels Sugar,
50 kegs Nails,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
No. 1 Salmon, a good article,
10,000 lbs good Bacon

The above, together with other articles, too tedious to enumerate, make the Subscriber's assortment of Groceries (Liquors of all kinds excepted) worthy the attention of purchasers; they are invited to call and examine them.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 16, 1833. 28-tf.

Notice to Travellers,

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10t.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf §

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, put up expressly for family use, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

COTTON GINS.

THE Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cotton Gins, at his residence, Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. and intending to make the business permanent, he has engaged the services of one of the best workmen in the Southern Country. He has also spared no pains, in procuring the very best materials; and to ensure patronage, he has reduced the price to $2 per Saw, six months credit, or $1 87 cash. His Gins being warranted.

After the present time, he will keep them constantly on hand at Hall & Johnson's. If he meets with encouragement, he will next year establish his Factory at Fayetteville, in which case he will also be enabled to repair Gins for a considerable extent of country around, which will be of great advantage to those owning Gins, and also to the quality of Cotton sold in the Fayetteville market, as much depends, in this article, as to quality of Gin and the order it is in.

J. W. POWELL.

Reference to Hall & Johnson, John M. Dobbin, C. P. Mallett, and Jos. Baker.

June 29th, 1833. 39-3m.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1833.

Joseph Davis, and Ellender his wife, *vs.* William Kees, John Kees, Vinson Kees, James Kees, Samuel Kees, Thomas Kees, Cornelius Kees, and Sally Kees.

IT appearing to the Court, that Vinson Kees, Cornelius Kees and William Kees, Defendants in this case, reside out of the State, therefore it is *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the aforesaid Vinson Kees, Cornelius Kees, and William Kees, appear at next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, *Cornelius Dowd*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1833. CORN'S DOWD, *Clk.*

July 2. 40-6w.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations—His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of

Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.,

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part, *The following, viz:*

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen's wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Ermenett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, d ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered,—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and ⋈ barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do. Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c.
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c, Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,
Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels esch of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.

Janaary 11, 1833. 15-*tf.*

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and canisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Muscat and Malaga - - - } WINES,
Superior old Port, Champsigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure*,
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E. Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in canisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April next.

GEO McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf.

Lands &c. for Sale.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to emigrate to the West, will sell, at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 15th of August next, his tract of LAND, lying upon Big Rockfish, about 20 miles West from Fayetteville, upon the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Rockingham. The tract contains 552 acres, abounds with many advantages, being healthy, pretty well improved, and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, and every other product of this part of the State. There are three never-failing streams running through it, one of which may be rendered navigable for logs, clamps, &c.; two of them large enough for Saw Mills, the third for a Cotton Gin or Grist Mill. The Land abounds with excellent pine timber, and lies contiguous to the route surveyed for the Rail Road. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. The terms will be easy and accommodating

JOHN McCRUMMEN.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Big Rockfish, } 41-4tp.
July 15, 1833. }

The New York Mercury,

IS published every Wednesday at noon and sent off by the evening mails of that day and the morning mails of Thursday. The Mercury is made up of the principal articles of the Journal of Commerce including the review of the market, prices of stocks, &c., but without the ship news or advertisements. It is neatly printed on a very large and beautiful sheet. Price $3 per annum: $5 for one copy two years or $10 for four copies one year, payable always in advance. This paper is admirably calculated for agriculturalists and professional gentlemen and for all families.

The Journal of Commerce,

IS published daily at $10 per annum, and twice a week at $5 per annum, or if paid in advance $4 per annum. Orders must be accompanied with money or a reference, and may be forwarded by mail at the risk of the Editors and without the payment of postage. Subscribers for the Journal of Commerce twice a week and the Mercury, are not received for a less time than one year.

New York, April 2, 1833. 41-6w.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

35 Hhds. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
20 Hhds. superior Porto Rico ditto,
And for sale by

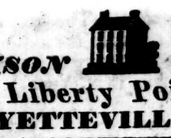
JONES FULLER.

May 10, 1833. 32tf.

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Thomastown Lime in good order,
100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
50 Hhds. Molasses.

May 12, 1833. J. HUSKE & SON. 32tf.

JACKSON  ***HOTEL.***

Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market, and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by carefuland skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. 1-8tf.

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c., which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (1tf.) H. H.

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d t o 20d, just received and for, sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles:

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832. 99-tf.

12,000 Lbs prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.

January 15. 15-tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,

100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.

For sale by

THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 19. 20tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other businesspertaining to a general commission agency

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Just received from
And for sale at E. J. Hale's
(THE ONLY AGENT FOR FAY
MORRISON'S
The Hygeian Universal
British College of
Which, by removing all
testines; thoroughly cleansing
more purity to the Blood, and
its *free circulation*; strikes at
es, and is good in all cases
and strength. Price one dollar

A Servant W
TO hire, who may be
Apply to
June 24, 1833.

A PIANO FORTE for sale.
June 24, 1833.

NEW FALL AND
GOOD
P. DA
IS now receiving from New
his Fall and Winter
consists of
DRY GO
Groceries, Hardware,
HATS, SHOES, IRO
WARE, &c.
All of which he will sell on
terms. Country Merchants
to call and examine for themselves
N. B. A good assortment of
ING CLOTHS, kept constantly
15th Oct., 1832.

LUM
000 Feet of
wide qua
ent sizes, for sale
ber Yard on Coo
teville, August 6.

R. MAYNARD
WHOLESALE DR
Person-Street, opposite
ARE now receiving
Assortment of
PAINTS, DYE ST
MATERIALS, &c.
the largest that has
this Market, and which
genuine, and are determined to
possible terms. Physicians and
are invited to call and examine the
will be promptly attended to.
Physicians put up at the shortest
Oct. 1.

FOR SA
KEGS WHITE LEAD
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts
200 lbs. Chloride Lime
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid
7 Hampers Black Bottles
Linseed, Train and Straits
Glass 8x10 and 10x12
Ink Powder and Liquid
Noyes',
Red and coloured
Syrup Sassaparilla
Swaim's Panacea,
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil
Peppermint and Bonesets
Chlorine Tooth-wash,
cle for cleansing the Teeth
Osborne's Superior Water
ple and Mahogony
Superior Hair, Clothes,
White-wash Brushes
Surgeon and Dentist
quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and
Shop Furniture, Crucibles
vaporating Dishes
Patent Medicines,
ALSO
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts
nuts.
October 2.

NOTICE
MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND
my Agent for the collection
Accounts due to me, with
indiscriminately, by legal process
fail to pay on first application.

I OFFER for sale at my Store,
Market Square, Person-st.,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins
Cochineal, Blue and Black
Facing, Padding and Shoe
Common and Coarse Shoes
tail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment

Sugar and
JUST received, by the late
GOODS
Which we offer on very
10 Hhds. Porto Rico and
bright and a good
3 do. and 10 bbls. Coppers
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee
20 do. Porto Rico
35 do. St. Domingo
10 bbls. Jamaica
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Mahog
5 do. Marseilles
3 do. Teneriffe
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very
Cotton Baggin, Saltpetre,
WILL

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832

Cape Fear & Yadkin
PURSUANT to the provisions of
gislature of North Carolina,
incorporate the Cape Fear and
Company," the undersigned
ed by the said Act, *Give Notice*,
scription to the Capital Stock of
will be opened at the Court House
8th instant, and continued open
Fear in Fayetteville, after that
tice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1833